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BOROUGH OF TIPTON



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.)

**FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER
1951**

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1951)

Chairman : Alderman A. JONES

Vice-Chairman : Alderman MRS. H. G. COX

The Mayor (Alderman A. E. Bolton)

Aldermen W. E. Hampton, W. A. Whitehouse,

Councillors W. E. Drew, J. Gill, A. V. Mills, Mrs. O. Gutteridge, A. E. Newey, J. E. Salter, G. A. T. Hedge and
W. H. Hirons.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent :

* G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

* W. J. HEMMINGS, M.S.I.A.

* E. K. PHIPPS, M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Inspector :

A. HOLDEN, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerks :

MRS. J. SLIM

MRS. J. STOKES

* Qualified Meat Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton.

July, 1952.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1951.

Whilst the recording of the particulars on which the report is based is a routine task of the Public Health department and action taken thereon a daily procedure, the compilation of the report enables one to pass in review the work of the year in its entirety.

The basic statistics have been supplied as usual by the Registrar General.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General, has again risen, and now numbers 39,330, an increase of 50 on last year. This is the figure on which birth and death rates are calculated.

The birth rate has increased slightly to 18.01 per 1,000 of the estimated population from the figure of 17.82 per 1,000 in 1950. The birth rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1951 was 15.5 per 1,000 population.

The infant mortality rate, i.e., the deaths of infants under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births, was 35.96. This is a slight increase on the 1950 rate of 34.28. It is still higher than it need be, the rate for England and Wales as a whole being 29.6.

The year 1951 was a disappointing one as regards the prevalence of diphtheria and whooping cough. Fourteen established cases of diphtheria were notified, the largest number since 1946. Last year (1950) there was only one case and hopes were running high that no diphtheria would occur in the borough. Two children died of the disease.

Of these 14 children, 12 had not been immunised and the two who died were among those not immunised. The remaining two had been immunised some years before, but no re-immunisation had been done and it is probable that their state of immunity had fallen low. They were mild cases however.

The incidence of whooping cough also rose from 1950, doubling itself, and 134 cases were notified.

Fortunately we had only one case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) during the year.

The housing problem remains. Old houses become older and more unfit. A few of the worse have been dealt with under Demolition Orders, and it is patent that a certain number must fall to be dealt with in this way each year.

The rehousing of tubercular subjects has invariably been tackled in an enlightened manner by this Council and it is gratifying to record the fact.

Meat inspection takes up a considerable proportion of the Sanitary Inspectors' time and the decision of the Council to appoint another Sanitary Inspector is a welcome one, especially so since a proportion of the time of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is now given to the supervision of the work of the Cleansing Department.

I am conscious of the continued interest of the Chairmen and members of the Health and Housing Committees in matters affecting the health of the Borough and of their keen appreciation of proposals for improvement of the services.

I am indebted to the members of the staff of the department for their 'unstinted help at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLENNAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1. — STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1931 census)	35,814
Population 1951 (Registrar General's estimate)	39,330
No. of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1951	10,292
No. of separate families	11,472
Rateable Value (31st March, 1951)	£149,963
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1951) ...	£589

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Total
Legitimate	384	327	711
Illegitimate	6	6	12
	390	333	723

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1951 is 18.38. The Registrar General is now providing a comparability factor to be used in connection with the calculation of the birth rate in order that comparison with other areas of different types can be more accurate and the irregularities of distribution of sex and age in different districts "ironed out." This factor for Tipton for 1951 is .98. As a result the crude birth rate becomes the "standardised" birth rate of 18.01 per 1,000 population.

The rate for 1950 was 17.82, and the provisional rate for England and Wales for 1951 is 15.5 per 1,000 population. The following table gives the birth rates since 1942.

Live Births (Table 1)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Legitimate	746	796	798	722	790	839	786	735	675	711
Illegitimate	10	23	27	23	18	26	20	26	25	12
Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	21.22	23.00	22.88	20.72	21.57	22.65	20.87	19.56	17.82	18.01

Stillbirths.

Male.	Female.	Total.
10	4	14

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths 19.00

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population for 1951 for Tipton is 0.36, the provisional figure for England and Wales being the same, 0.36.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live & stillbirths.	21.97	23.97	17.86	26.14	30.01	22.59	24.21	20.59	31.81	19.00

Deaths	Male.	Female.	Total.
	243	197	440

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1951 is therefore 11.19. Here again a comparability factor is supplied by the Registrar General, this factor for Tipton being 1.30. The crude death rate of 11.19 therefore becomes standardised to a rate of 14.54 per 1,000 estimated population.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Deaths of Infants under one year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	11	15	26

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 35.96 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 35.28 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1950 figures were 34.28 and 33.19 respectively.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3)

Cause of Death				From birth to 1 month (neo-natal)		From 1 to 12 months		Total Infant Deaths
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.)	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	2
2. Specific infectious disease	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2
3. Other infective conditions (broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)	...	...	...	—	—	3	2	5
4. Non-infective conditions	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
5. Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
6. Obstetrical injuries	...	...	...	1	3	—	1	5
7. Serious accidents	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
8. Unknown causes:— e.g. Prematurity	...	...	...	2	3	—	1	6
TOTALS	...	...	...	3	10	8	5	26

Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1951, per 1,000 civilian population. (Table 4)

				Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	...	...	15.5	.36	12.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	17.3	.45	13.4
148 Smaller Towns (25,000 to 50,000 population at 1931 census)	...	...	...	16.7	.38	12.5
London Administrative County	...	...	...	17.8	.37	13.1
TIPTON	...	...	...	18.01	.36	14.66
				Standardised		Standardised

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1951,
per 1,000 live births. (Table 5)**

					Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
England and Wales	...	...	...		29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...		33.9
148 Smaller Towns (25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census)	...	...	...		27.6
London Administrative County	...	...	...		26.4
TIPTON	...	...	...	...	35.96

The following table gives the causes of death during 1951.
Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures) (Table 6)

Disease						M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	14	9	23
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	18	15	33
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	20	22	42
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	12	8	20
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	41	56	97
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	31	10	41
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	31	58
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes)						243	197	440

The following table gives the eight chief causes of death in their order.

(Table 7)

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.	% of total deaths in 1951	% of total deaths in 1950
Heart Disease	60	68	128	29.09	28.10
Cancer	40	25	65	14.77	15.00
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	20	22	42	9.55	10.00
Bronchitis	31	10	41	9.32	10.48
Tuberculosis	15	9	24	5.45	4.52
Pneumonia	11	5	16	3.64	3.33
Other circulatory disease ...	6	5	11	2.50	4.05
Influenza	5	4	9	2.05	1.43

It is gratifying to note the declining percentage of deaths from cancer in Tipton. The figure is 14.77 per cent. in 1951, 15.00 per cent. in 1950 and (a figure not in the present table), 15.71 per cent. for 1949.

There were 24 deaths from tuberculosis in the borough in 1951, but in 1950 only 19. However, the figures for the borough alone are small and it is doubtful whether they have, on this account, statistical significance. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis has therefore risen from 4.52 to 5.45 per cent. in 1951. The general trend is towards improvement however, and the 1947 tuberculosis figure was 9.1 per cent. of all deaths.

The following table shows comparative figures from the year 1942.

(Table 8)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of deaths	430	409	388	394	379	414	401	382	420	440
Death Rate per 1000 est. res. popn.	12.07	11.48	10.45	10.96	10.12	10.84	10.39	9.82	10.69	11.19
									Stan. D'th Rate 14.00	Stan. D'th Rate 14.66
Maternal deaths	3	4	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—
Maternal death rate	3.97	4.93	2.42	2.68	—	1.13	—	2.57	1.38	—
Infant deaths (under 1 yr.)	57	47	44	43	32	46	44	33	24	26
Infantile Mortality Rate	74.15	62.27	55.76	57.72	39.22	53.18	54.59	43.36	34.28	35.96

SECTION II. — PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Infectious Disease (Table 9)

Disease				Number of cases						
				1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1951
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	284	131	55	54	74	42	84 53
Diphtheria	...	...	...	78	54	19	8	6	8	1 14
Measles	...	...	...	47	481	23	554	319	362	82 798
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	154	61	84	86	49	46	65 134
Pneumonia	...	...	...	74	42	70	30	24	24	19 44
Erysipelas	...	...	...	13	9	7	5	8	3	2 1
Meningococcal infection...	...	...	...	6	1	4	2	—	—	— 3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	2	—	5	—	—	20 1
Acute Polioencephalitis...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	— —
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	— 3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	5 2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	— —
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	2	—	3	1	1	—	1 —
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1

Deaths from Infectious Diseases (Table 10)

Disease				No. of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)						
				1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1951
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	2	—	—	—	—	1 2
Measles	...	...	...	—	2	—	3	—	1	1 1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	—	2	— 1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	23	20	13	14	8	16	14 16
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	3	1	2	1	—	— —
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	4 —
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	— 1

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 11)

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis
Under 1 year	—	—	25	22	—
1 — 2	2	2	207	37	—
3 — 4	17	2	251	40	—
5 — 9	25	5	287	35	—
10 — 14	6	4	18	—	—
15 — 24	2	—	6	—	1
25 and over	1	1	4	—	—
TOTALS	53	14	798	134	1

Age Groups	Pneu-monia	Ery-sipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysen-tery	Meningococcal infection	Food Poisoning
Under 5 years	8	—	—	3	2	—
5 — 14	8	—	—	—	1	—
15 — 44	6	—	2	—	—	—
45 — 64	15	1	—	—	—	1
65 and over	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	44	1	2	3	3	1

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria has again raised its head when there was a substantial hope that there might be no cases at all. There have been 14 cases during the year. Two children died from diphtheria. Neither of these two children had been immunised against the disease. Of the fourteen cases, 12 had not been immunised and the two who had received immunising injections had been given these some years previously and had received no reinforcing doses since the original inoculation in infancy. These two were both mild cases, however, and it is presumed that they had attained some degree of immunity but that it had remained at a somewhat low ebb on account of the neglect to have reinforcing doses given.

Continual measures to further the immunisation of children against diphtheria are carried out as part of the routine work of the Area Health Office.

Poliomyelitis.

Only one case occurred but this was a paralytic one.

Measles.

Measles has been exceptionally prevalent during the year, a total of 798 cases having been notified. This is the largest number of cases occurring for many years. One child died from measles.

Whooping Cough.

Table 9 shows that the number of cases of whooping cough has doubled the 1950 figures, 134 cases having been notified during the year.

Various difficulties present themselves in the control of whooping cough which do not arise in many other infectious diseases. The infectivity of the condition before the typical "whoop" develops, the difficulty in diagnosing some cases, and the absence of any specific drug with a direct effect on the whooping cough bacillus in the body, make it all the more important that a means to prevent whooping cough should be found.

There is little doubt that the general improvement in environmental conditions and in the better nutrition of children have both contributed to the general lessened incidence of whooping cough in late years.

Experimental work in connection with the vaccination of children against whooping cough has been going on for some years both in America and in Great Britain and search is being continued for a more potent vaccine. Some of the vaccines manufactured in the past have not been very potent.

However, with the publication in June, 1951, of the results of the Medical Research Council's investigation, a considerable stimulus has been given to those who have been hoping for some further aid in the prevention of whooping cough. Trials began in November, 1946, and April, 1948, and were completed in 1950. A total number of 6,710 children were followed up for an average period of 27 months after the last inoculation of those vaccinated. Of the children, 3,358 were vaccinated with whooping cough vaccine and 3,352 were unvaccinated. Apart from this vaccination the two groups were similar in character.

The trials were held in ten different areas in cities in this country. Different brands of vaccine were used and each vaccine was proved to be effective, although some more so than others.

In all the trials, the total number of cases of whooping cough occurring in 3,358 vaccinated children was 149, and in 3,352 unvaccinated children was 687. If these figures are compared on a basis of the total number of months during which the children were under observation, the ratio is that one case of whooping cough occurred in the vaccinated children to 4.6 cases which occurred in the unvaccinated.

Variations, however, took place with the different vaccines used, although in each trial the attack rate in the vaccinated children was substantially less than the attack rate in the unvaccinated group.

The reduction in the occurrence of whooping cough in all the vaccinated children was 78 per cent. The American (Michigan) vaccines used gave the best results effecting an average reduction of 89 per cent. in the attack rate in vaccinated children whereas the British vaccines achieved only 71 per cent. reduction in the attack rate.

All vaccines however, were substantially effective in lessening the severity and duration of the attacks and these latter are facts which are not shown in any figures, but are yet of great importance.

The results of these controlled trials impelled me to look further into the results of the inoculation of children against whooping cough which was done in Tipton during the years 1944 to 1947 when the Borough was the authority which dealt with the immunisation services against infectious disease, and prior to 1948 when these services passed to the control of the Staffordshire County Council, in order to discover whether the immunisation of many children in the community had any effect on the incidence of whooping cough. Much of the work was done in the days of my predecessor, Dr. Downer.

In the borough between 1944 and 1947, 746 children under 5 years of age were injected with whooping cough vaccine and the impressions which prevailed among medical officers and health visitors was that the procedure had lowered the incidence of the disease in succeeding years although, of course, seasonal influences could not be entirely excluded, and that cases in which inoculation had not conferred complete immunity, it had rarely failed to lessen the severity and duration of the illness.

These were impressions only and no serious deductions can be made from them. However, when comparative graphs had been compiled showing the incidence of whooping cough in the Borough and in England and Wales as a whole, there appeared to be some significance in the figures.

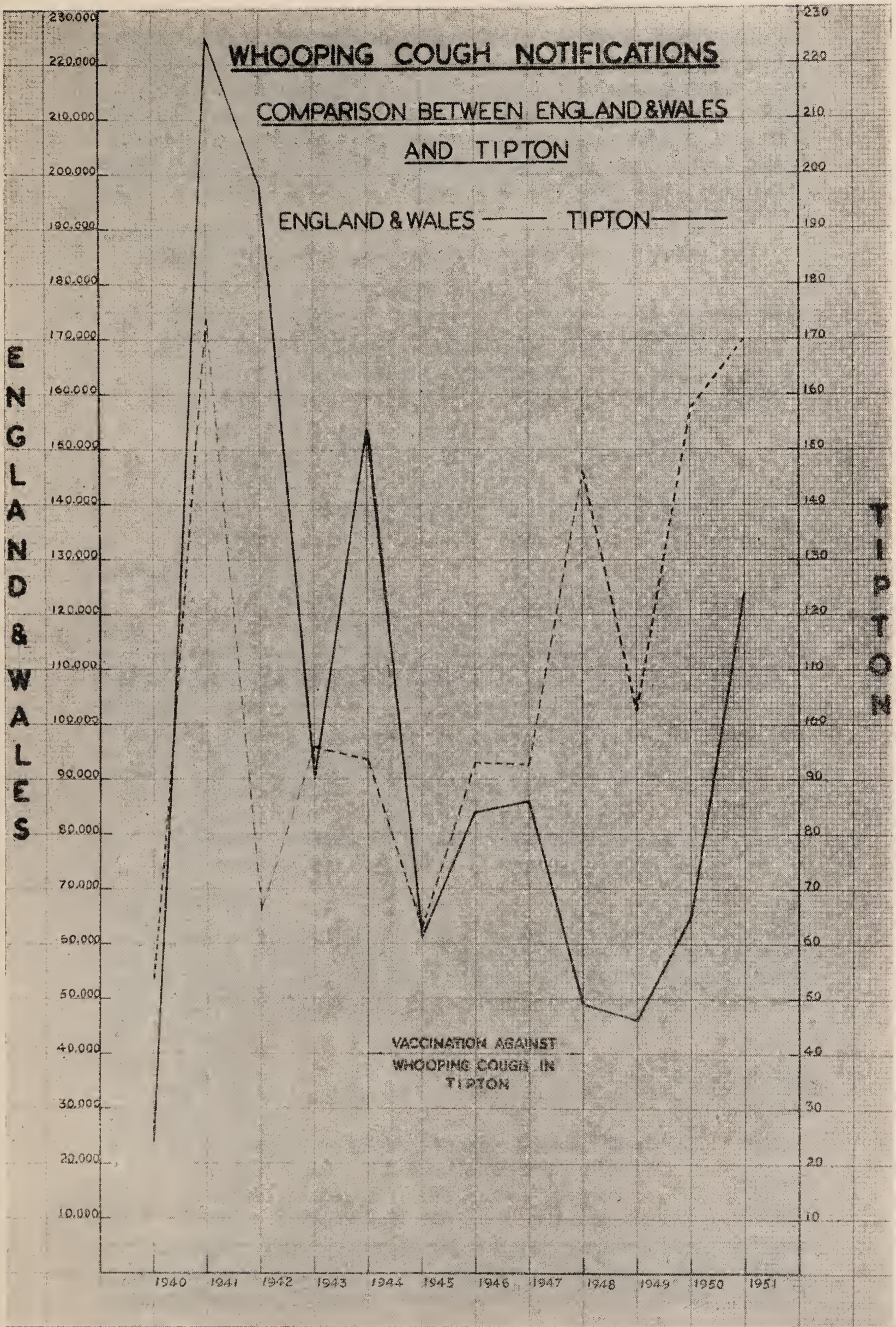
It will be seen from the graph that whereas during the four years when immunisation was carried out in the borough, there was a general downward trend from 154 cases to 50 cases, the general trend in England and Wales was fairly steady above 90,000 cases till 1947 (with the exception of a fall to just over 60,000 in 1945), and then in 1948 a distinct rise to 146,000 cases. Moreover, from 1948 to 1950, Tipton figures remained low compared with the general incidence in England and Wales and seem to suggest a child population with some immunes among it.

The graph of the incidence of whooping cough in Tipton is then some reflection of the national figures except in 1948 when the results of the inoculation of children in the years preceding would be expected to show some results. By 1951, in view of the discontinuance of inoculation in 1948, the ranks of the susceptible children would be steadily increasing by additions in the younger age groups and the increased incidence of whooping cough has again become a reflection of the national figure.

The results suggest that immunisation against whooping cough is something well worth while and this would seem to be the experience of some of the larger authorities such as the London County Council, Middlesex County Council, Glasgow City Council and several others.

Tuberculosis.

Fresh cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are becoming rare, but the number of pulmonary cases notified remains somewhat the same, 48 pulmonary cases compared with 44 last year, as Table 12 shows.



ENGLAND & WALES ----- TIPTON ———

The House Letting and Management Committee has regularly considered the rehousing of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as cases meriting special consideration. In 10 instances, tuberculous patients and their families have been rehoused in Council houses from old property and from overcrowded conditions and insistence is laid on a separate bedroom for the patient. In 6 cases a lodger family has been rehoused as providing the better solution of the overcrowding problem.

The following tables give details and comparative figures.

Tuberculosis (Table 12)

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last 10 years.			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1942	59	7	66
1943	57	12	69
1944	55	4	59
1945	65	8	73
1946	54	17	71
1947	66	8	74
1948	61	12	73
1949	43	10	53
1950	44	5	49
1951	48	2	50

Analysis of Notifications according to Age Groups (Table 13)

New Cases						Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31.12.51)				
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 — 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	3	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	1
15 — 25	4	7	—	—	11	4	4	1	—	9
25 — 35	7	6	—	—	13	5	4	—	—	9
35 — 45	5	2	—	—	7	2	3	—	1	6
45 — 55	5	3	—	—	8	5	2	—	—	7
55 — 65	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	4
Over 65	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3
TOTALS	27	21	1	1	50	22	15	1	1	39

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1951, was 476 pulmonary and 171 non-pulmonary.

SECTION III. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are now administered by the Staffordshire County Council, and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council, and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them, or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinic.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Monday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Ocker Hill Wesleyan Chapel, 90, Ocker Hill Road, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Canal Street Methodist Church, Tipton Green, Tipton.

Thursday 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Domestic Help Service.

A staff of Domestic Helps is now available for attendance at homes within the Borough, in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, 112, Dudley Road, Tipton.

Midwifery Service.

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough :

Nurse Turner, 68, Arthur Road, Tipton.

Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.

Nurse Perry, 1, Underhill Road, Tipton.

Nurse Malpass, 47, Bridge Road, Tipton.

Nurse Wilton, c/o 49, Morrison Road, Tipton.

Health Visiting.

This service is carried out both for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health, by three full-time and one part-time Health Visitors, who can be consulted any day at Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses :—

Nurse Cockerill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.

Nurse Hunter, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.

Nurse Slyfield, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.

Home Nursing requisites are available on loan from the above nurses or from the Nursing Requisites Depot, at the Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation.

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough Area is at Green Street, Coseley (Telephone No. Sedgley 3048).

Day Nursery.

The Toll End Road Nursery continued to operate during the year and an average of 50 places each week were made available for children whose mothers were doing work in industry.

SECTION IV. — HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1951 was as follows:—

No. of Corporation houses completed	...	122
No. of houses privately built	... ..	8
		<hr/>
		130

The number of new houses completed in 1950 was 153 composed of 141 by the Corporation and 12 privately.

The number of new houses erected each year has steadily fallen since 1948 when the figure was 208. Various difficulties have arisen to bring this about not the least being the difficulties in the supply of building materials.

Until the problem of securing land on which to build, stops the rehousing programme in Tipton, it is considered that a minimum of 200 new houses per year should be the aim of the Council.

Insanitary and overcrowded houses still constitute the basic problem of public health in its widest aspect, which is the sum total of the health of the individuals comprising the family unit and of the family units which comprise the community. Individuals and families are often found living in disharmony, physical and mental, in insanitary houses which can never be properly repaired, or in overcrowded circumstances which they cannot themselves remedy.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) By Local Authority	... ..	122
(b) By other Local Authorities	... ..	Nil
(c) By other Bodies or Persons	... ..	8

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	358
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		371

(2)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	15
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (excluding those in (3) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	220
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.					
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	114
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.					
	A — Proceedings under Public Health Acts.					
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	287
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
	(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	21
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
	B — Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.					
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	15
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	28
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV — Overcrowding.					
(a)	Number of alleged cases of overcrowding investigated during the year	...	...	...	...	81
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	64
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	116
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	522

Individual Unfit Houses

The following 15 houses were represented under the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for human habitation on account of their dilapidated and unsafe structural condition, and Demolition Orders were made by the Council in each case.

110 and 111, Bridge Road.

39, Newcross Street.

4 and 5, Court 7, Dudley Port.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Wades Passage.

During the year 28 houses previously condemned under the Housing Act, 1936, were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Act from 1932, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1951.

	Total No. of houses	Total number demolished	Total No. of persons displaced
Clearance Areas	1327	1318	6236
Individual unfit houses and caravans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	610	524	2670
Parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made ...	16	6	82
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	4	—	21
Individual unfit houses and caravans demo- lished in anticipation of Demolition Orders	14	14	50
TOTAL	1971	1862	9059

Condemned Dwelling Houses Licensed under the Defence Regulations

The occupants of 4 houses were rehoused into new Council houses during the year, leaving 2 houses still to be dealt with.

Overcrowding

During the year 116 families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused into Council houses.

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough. It will be noticed that the average number of persons per house and room show a continued decline from 1921.

Year	No. of houses in the Borough.	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per room.
1921	7375	4.63	1.14
1931	7796	4.60	1.11
1946	9308	4.0	0.92
1947	9598	4.0	0.91
1948	9838	3.94	0.91
1949	10037	3.87	0.90
1950	10190	3.85	0.90
1951	10292	3.82	0.89

Rehousing

The following is a summary of the families rehoused into Council houses during 1951.

	Total No. of families rehoused.	Total No. of persons rehoused.	No. of cases of over- crowding.
Sub-tenants living in private houses ...	20	83	19
Sub-tenants living in Council houses ...	50	201	48
Tenants living in private houses ...	38	191	31
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act, 1936 ...	32	143	16
Tenants living in condemned houses licensed under the Defence Regs. ...	4	18	2
Total	144	636	116

The following table gives a brief analysis of the condition of all houses in the Borough and is based on the survey made in 1948 amended by the figures of new houses, houses demolished, and houses which have passed into one category from another.

Houses in a satisfactory condition	...	...	7527
Houses requiring minor repairs	...	...	487
Houses requiring major repairs and structural alterations (this includes back-to-back houses convertible into one house)	...	...	1131
Houses which are unfit and require demolition	...		1147
			<hr/> 10292 <hr/>

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1951.

The housing position still remains a difficult one, but it is pleasing to record a fall in the total number of cases of overcrowding by the removal of 116 overcrowded families into Council houses during the year, under the "Points" scheme. The building of flats is to be welcomed as they will provide accommodation for certain families who are living in most unsuitable conditions, yet owing to the small number in the family, cannot obtain the necessary points under the existing "Points" scheme to be allocated a house.

The condition of the old houses presents a major problem. Due to the excessive cost of repairs, even small items cost many week's rent, there has been a deterioration of property generally, and today there is little or no return for the heavy expenditure necessary to meet the cost of housing repairs.

The provision of new houses is still inadequate for the needs of ordinary applicants under the "Points" scheme, therefore it is impossible to undertake the work of slum clearance, with the exception of the few individually unfit houses which, owing to their bad structural condition have had to be dealt with.

The work of meat inspection again occupied a considerable portion of the Inspectors' time and the carcasses and organs of 70,617 animals were inspected.

Much progress has been made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing a higher standard of hygiene in food premises, and the occupiers of these premises on the whole, have fully co-operated in meeting the requirements of this Department in respect of the provision of hot water supply, adequate washing facilities and cleanly practises.

The results of the milk and ice cream samples taken for bacteriological examination are extremely good, and show an improvement on last year.

The handing over of the Cleansing Service to this Department at the beginning of the year did create a difficulty. However, with the Health Committee's action in scrapping the old trailer-tractor system of collection of refuse, and substituting modern freighters and adopting other measures to improve the work, the service was brought up to that standard of efficiency required by the Council.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement and support, and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I am,

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION V.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The number of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors totalled 4,748, and is summarised below.

Summary of Visits, Inspections, etc., made.

Houses inspected under the Public Health & Housing Acts	352
Re-inspections in respect of notices served	898
No. of nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	138
Visits to Centralised Government Slaughterhouse and	
Sausage Factory	917
Visits re private slaughter of pigs	34
Visits to offensive trade premises	4
Visits under the Factory Act	39
Visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolitions, etc. ...	443
Visits to tents, vans, sheds, etc.	6
Visits to markets	31
Visits to cowsheds, dairies, milkshops	21
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	143
Visits re defective and obstructed drains	213
Visits to vermin infested and dirty houses	61
Visits re infectious and contagious diseases	211
Visits under the Shops Act	59
Visits to Shops, Canteens, etc., re unsound food ...	178
Visits under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act ...	101
Visits to food premises under the Food & Drugs Act, etc.	101
Visits to cinemas and schools	9
Visits to canal boats	4
Visits to stables	3

Visits re smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits re Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits re Cleansing Service	...	...	...	...	...	454
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	293
Total						4748

Infectious Diseases

No. of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	211
No. of disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	176

Disinfestations, etc.

151 Council and privately owned dwelling houses infested with vermin were fumigated (Cimex Fumigators, Gammexane Generators) and treated with liquid insecticides having a D.D.T. base. In certain cases D.D.T. powder and Gammexane were used. The household effects of 74 families from private houses were fumigated and removed into Council houses.

In addition the household effects of 8 families were removed into Council houses.

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution

Nuisances caused by smoke and grit etc. from industrial undertakings were the subject of complaints during the year. At one factory mechanical stokers have been installed and in another large industrial undertaking it is proposed to do so. In one factory the fire door developed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to overcome the smoke problem, has been installed in the Lancashire boilers, and it is hoped that other works with a smoke problem will also experiment with these doors which have been proved very efficient in reducing smoke and fuel costs.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The undermentioned tables give the monthly recordings from the Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Gauges for the year. The monthly average for the Borough in respect of the deposit gauges was 25.5 tons per square mile as compared with 26.25 tons during 1950 and the monthly average of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) collected in milligrams per 100 sq. cms. was 1.54 as against 1.65 during 1950.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauges

Monthly recordings expressed in tons per square mile taken from the four deposit gauges:—

Month	Baths, Queen's Road	Grammar School, Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park	Leabrook Road
January	17.71	39.73	22.35	25.64
February	17.94	51.50	22.48	33.38
March	28.35	36.97	22.75	36.17
April	18.88	28.01	17.48	19.85
May	20.69	29.04	19.68	28.66
June	15.92	18.52	18.73	16.72
July	10.97	21.80	12.68	19.01
August	17.52	43.91	29.35	26.25
September	15.55	46.96	18.61	37.61
October	13.87	21.71	16.45	25.88
November	35.82	37.44	23.42	38.95
December	14.01	46.72	18.62	23.67

Total deposit for year	227.23	422.31	242.60	331.79
Average per month	18.94	35.19	20.22	27.65

From the above recordings it will be noticed that the heaviest deposits are at Alexandra Road and Leabrook Road, which areas are situated near to large industrial undertakings.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — Record of Sulphur Pollution

Monthly recordings of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) collected in milligrams per 100 sq. cms. per day from seven appliances:—

Month	Mount Street School	Baths, Queen's Road	Rear of Coneygre Foundry	Muni- cipal Bldgs.	Lea- brook Road	Jubilee Park	Grammar School, Alexandra Road
January	1.63	2.02	2.02	2.59	1.82	2.14	2.63
February	1.93	2.04	2.28	2.50	1.79	1.69	2.36
March	1.43	1.73	2.32	2.08	1.81	1.72	1.60
April	1.26	1.60	1.28	1.58	2.00	1.57	1.56
May	1.72	1.61	2.13	1.51	1.78	1.63	1.96
June	0.78	0.94	0.86	0.56	0.48	0.80	0.98
July	0.60	0.63	0.96	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.98
August	0.90	0.54	0.68	0.61	0.88	0.71	1.26
September	0.63	1.57	1.21	0.87	0.84	2.12	1.71
October	1.83	1.77	2.42	1.60	1.67	1.81	1.90
November	1.62	1.81	2.36	1.64	1.56	1.74	2.91
December	1.31	Not Submitted	1.87	1.57	1.90	1.93	2.56
Total deposit for year	15.64	16.26 (11 mths.)	20.39	17.70	17.12	18.45	22.41
Average per month	1.30	1.48	1.70	1.475	1.43	1.54	1.87

Canal Boats

No infringement of the Regulations were discovered.

Shops Acts, 1934

59 shops were inspected under the above Act during the year and no outstanding irregularities were discovered.

Offensive Trades

There are three premises where offensive trades are carried on. In one instance attention had to be drawn to the nuisance emanating from gut scraping and alteration to the premises and plant concerned were carried out and the nuisance abated.

Complaints

The number of complaints registered during the year was 485 as against 611 in 1950.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Only one application was received. The premises concerned were found satisfactory and were registered by the Local Authority under the above Act.

Petroleum Act

88 premises are licensed under the above Act in the Borough made up as follows:—

Premises licensed to store petroleum spirit	...	74
Premises licensed to store petroleum mixtures	...	8
Premises licensed to store Carbide Calcium	...	6

Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 380 preliminary and 88 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings, and the following table shows the nature of the work actually carried out.

Nature of work done.	No.
Houses.	
Roofs repaired	195
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	78
Chimney stacks repaired	26
External walls rebuilt, repaired or cement rendered	32
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	90
Bedrooms and living rooms renovated	7
Dirty houses cleansed	5
Floors repaired or renewed	40
Fixed windows made to open	5
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	61
Windows provided with new sash cords	64
Doors repaired or renewed	18
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-ranges, etc.)	15
Staircases repaired or renewed	11
Separate water supply provided	6
Additional washhouses provided	3
Washing facilities provided	5
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick and quarry sills	6
Sinks renewed	4
Sink waste pipes renewed	14
Washhouses rebuilt or repaired	60
Water supply laid on to washhouses	10
Chimney flues repaired	4
Washhouse coppers, firegrates etc., renewed	32
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	8
Covers to cellar areas renewed	4
Verandahs repaired	3
Drainage.	
Drains opened or cleansed	213
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	5
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	6
Additional inspection chambers installed	2

Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	9
New covers to inspection chambers	...	...	...	10
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	2
Additional gullies to drains provided	...	...	...	3
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	3
Yards, passages, etc.				
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	...	6
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	3
Closets.				
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	17
W.C. Buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	58
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	23
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	27
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	41
Seats to W.C. pans renewed	...	...	...	18
Midden privies and pail closets abolished	...	...	...	2
Accumulations.				
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	12
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	4
General.				
Stables limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	2
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	6
Housing of caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	3
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	3
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	2
Sorting of rags on premises discontinued	...	...	...	2

Results of Legal Proceedings

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Acts under which proceedings were instituted	Results
70, Davis Avenue.	House Defects	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 94	Summons withdrawn on completion of work. Costs 7/6d.
12, Griffiths Street.	" "	" "	" "

Water Supply

In accordance with Ministry of Health circular, the following report is submitted on the water supply in Tipton.

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with water direct to houses or washhouses and by means of stand pipes.

		Proportion of Houses	Proportion of Population
(a) Direct to houses	... ..	90.5%	88.0%
(b) By means of stand pipes	2.7		
Laid on to washhouses	6.8	9.5%	12.0%

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The number of rodent infestations dealt with during the year is as follows:—

1. Surface Treatment.

Business and Industrial premises	... ..	49
Dwelling houses	... ..	55
Local Authority's premises (excluding Council houses)	... ..	10
No. of "Block" contract schemes carried out	...	2

In one instance it was necessary to serve notice under Section 4 of the Act, and in another structural works (i.e., proofing) was carried out.

2. Sewer Treatment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division), two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out and 116 manholes were treated, the result of which showed that the infestation of sewers was relatively light.

Factories Act, 1937

FACTORIES.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 128 of the Act.

Table I.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
Number of Factories without power on Register	14	5	2	—
Number of Factories with power on Register	156	34	14	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	172	39	16	—

Table 2. — Defects Found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Inefficient drainage of floors	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	7	5	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	20	—	7	—

Outworkers

During the year, 4 lists were received from firms employing outworkers. Of these lists, two were received in respect of 533 outworkers employed in carding hooks, buttons, etc., and the remaining two in respect of two outworkers employed in the making of wearing apparel.

SECTION VI. — INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough during the year totalled 70,617 as against 71,277 during 1950. The picture of animal disease remains somewhat similar to the preceding years, namely a high incidence in respect of tuberculosis and parasitic diseases in relation to cattle, and the continued decline in the number of pigs affected with tuberculosis.

The following table shows the total carcasses inspected and the number condemned, and the carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned at the Government Centralised Abattoir and the Bacon and Sausage Factory situated in the Borough. The numbers in brackets are 1950 figures.

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	...	...	6889 (6763)	4138 (4178)	4169 (3578)	24,173 (29,078)	31,248 (27,680)
Number inspected	...	...	6889 (6763)	4138 (4178)	4169 (3578)	24,173 (29,078)	31,248 (27,680)
All diseases except Tuberculosis.							
Whole carcasses condemned			6 (9)	49 (33)	94 (85)	42 (91)	57 (48)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			1098 (1016)	1517 (1430)	37 (24)	1,932 (2,640)	1,342 (1,039)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis	...	...	15.93 (15.16)	36.82 (35.02)	0.88 (3.05)	7.99 (9.39)	4.29 (3.93)
Tuberculosis Only.							
Whole carcasses condemned			9 (25)	109 (118)	5 (7)	— (—)	25 (32)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			742 (734)	1486 (1483)	5 (5)	— (1)	1608 (1629)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	10.07 (11.24)	35.91 (38.32)	0.11 (0.34)	— (.003)	5.14 (6.00)

Table showing meat condemned from 11,027 cattle slaughtered during 1951

Disease	Whole										Other Parts	
	Car-	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesenteries and Intestines	Skirts		
	cases	118	1115	2074	404	625	603	539	300	1589	765	
Tuberculosis	100 Forequarters— Localised Tuberculosis
Parasitic Diseases	8 Forequarters— Bruising and etc.
Pneumonia	9 Hindquarters— Localised Tuberculosis
Emphysema	3 Hindquarters— Bruising, etc.
Abscesses	59 Briskets— Localised Tuberculosis
Congestion	3 Briskets— Pre-sternal calcification, bruising, etc.
Pleurisy	7 Necks— Bruising
Neoplasms	1 Part Hind— Melanosis
Melanosis	2132 Udders— Indurated, Mastitis, Tuberculosis, etc.
Fatty Infiltration	
Telangiectasis	
Peritonitis	
Amyloid Disease	
Bac. Necrosis	
Pericarditis	
Myocarditis & Endocarditis	
Nephritis & Hydronephrosis	
Anaemia	
Dropsy and Emaciation	
Septicaemia	
Septic Metritis	
Imperfect Bleeding and Ext Bruising	
Died in Transit	
TOTALS	...	173	1254	1445	544	2725	658	622	476	1644	834	

Table showing meat condemned from 4,169 calves slaughtered during 1951

Disease		Carcases									
		Heads	Lungs	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines			
Congenital Tuberculosis
Imaturity
Jaundice
Umbilical Pyaemia
Hydraemia
Anaemia
Extensive Bruising
Congestion and Imperfect Bleeding
TOTALS

Table showing meat condemned from 31,248 pigs slaughtered during 1951

Disease	Car- cases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesenteries and Intestines		Other Parts
Tuberculosis ...	25	1482	582	582	582	100	60	50	535		
Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Peritonitis ...	—	—	576	596	245	—	—	—	—	14 Forequarters— Localised Tuberculosis	
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—		
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—		
Hydatid Cysts ...	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	1 Leg— Localised Tuberculosis	
Bac. Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	160	—		
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	1 Shoulder— Abscess	
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Congestion and Pneumonia ...	1	1	215	—	11	—	15	—	—		
Abscesses ...	1	6	1	—	3	3	2	—	—		
Swine Erysipelas ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	33 Legs— Fractures	
Septic Peritonitis ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5		
Peritonitis and Emaciation ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2		
Pneumonia and Emaciation ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	69 Hocks— Arthritis	
Septic Pleurisy & Oedema ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2		
Jaundice ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3		
Septicaemia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6 Forequarters— Suppurative Pneumonia	
Septic Metritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Imperfect Bleeding and Ext. Bruising ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—		
Dropsy and Emaciation ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	1	3 Hindquarters— Abscesses	
Sarcoma ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7		
Leukaemia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Pyæmia ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	Strippings— Urticaria	
Died in Transit ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12		
TOTALS	82	1544	1429	1233	1333	158	132	346	590		

Table showing meat condemned from 24,173 sheep slaughtered during 1951

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Intestines	Portions
Muelleriasis	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	8 Shanks Abscesses
Pleurisy, Pneumonia & Peritonitis	...	—	—	46	46	46	—	—	—	8 Breasts Abscesses
Pericarditis	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	...	—	476	476	835	476	—	—	—	1 Leg Fracture
Fascialiasis	...	—	—	—	369	—	—	—	—	6 Shoulders Arthritis
Other parasitic conditions	...	—	—	—	759	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	...	13	33	33	33	33	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	...	26	26	26	26	26	26	52	26	—
Died in Transit	...	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	—
Pyæmia	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Acute Congestion	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Uraemia	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Anaemia	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
TOTALS	...	42	55	777	622	2084	597	42	84	42

The total amount of meat and other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

Description of Food					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat from Abattoir and Sausage and Bacon curing Factories					166	18	1	25
Wet Fish					—	—	2	14
Bacon					—	1	—	10
Cheese					—	2	3	21
Poultry					—	—	—	21
Dried Fruits					—	—	1	6
Butter					—	—	1	20
Nuts					—	—	2	4
Rice					—	—	1	18
Flour					—	—	—	21
Canned and Bottled Goods—								
Meat					—	14	1	26
Milk					—	1	—	6
Fish					—	2	3	16
Peas					—	—	1	9
Beans					—	—	—	21
Tomatoes					—	4	3	16
Soups					—	—	3	13
Apples					—	1	—	21
Plums					—	1	1	5
Apricots					—	—	1	9
Peaches					—	—	1	5
Other Fruits					—	—	—	25
Grapefruit					—	—	—	20
Jam					—	—	—	20
Marmalade					—	—	2	7
Syrup					—	—	—	22
Spaghetti					—	—	3	7
Meat Paste					—	—	1	9
Miscellaneous Goods					—	—	—	16
TOTAL					168	15	2	13

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

Only one cow was sent into the Centralised Slaughterhouse by a Veterinary Officer under the above Order and was found to be affected with Localised Tuberculosis.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

51 applications for the renewal of existing licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were granted. 3 new licences were also granted. All the applicants are engaged at the Centralised Government Abattoir and the Bacon and Sausage Factory situated in the Borough.

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared, Stored or Sold

During the year under review, considerable time was spent on the inspection of food premises and in educative work in connection with the preparation and handling of food.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at food premises:—

Premises provided with proper hot water supply	13
Premises repaired and renovated	14
Premises provided with proper washing facilities	3
Premises provided with adequate ventilation ...	4
Premises provided with adequate storage accommodation	2

The standard of foodstuffs and catering establishments has improved and it is interesting to note that the District Food Executive Officer of the Ministry of Food, before issuing new licences in respect of proposed food premises, requests a report from this Department as to the suitability, or otherwise, of the premises concerned.

Ice Cream

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows:—

No. of premises registered for manufacture, sale and storage	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of a "Cold Mix" ...	11
No. of premises registered for "Sale Only"	94

There was no increase in the number of premises registered for the manufacture, but there is a 19% increase in the number of premises registered for storage and sale only.

The majority of new registrations for sale are general shops, and in all cases the applicant has been prevailed upon to sell wrapped ice cream only.

In one instance it was found necessary to refuse registration on account of the premises being found unsatisfactory.

Inspection of premises is made as frequently as possible, and samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.

44 samples of ice cream, manufactured inside and outside the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following table gives a summary of the results:—

		No. of samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in the Borough	Heat Treated	14	9	5	—	—
	Cold Mix	4	3	1	—	—
Produced outside the Borough	Heat Treated	26	15	7	2	2
	Cold Mix	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		44	27	13	2	2

Grade 1 — Good
Grade 2 — Satisfactory
Grade 3 — Poor
Grade 4 — Unsatisfactory

In instances where unsatisfactory samples were reported, the methods of production and distribution were investigated and repeat samples obtained. Where samples of ice cream sold within the Borough but manufactured outside were found to be unsatisfactory and it was proved that the fault lay in the method of manufacture rather than distribution, the Sanitary Inspector of the appropriate authority was informed of the facts of the case.

The results of the samples of ice cream show a most satisfactory state of affairs and are an improvement on the previous year.

The fat content of the samples examined ranged from a minimum of 7.5% to a maximum of 11.5%.

Milk Supply

Practically the whole of the milk supplied in the Borough is heat treated. There are three sterilising plants and two pasteurising plants in the town.

75 samples of milk were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results of these are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Satisfactory Results	Unsatisfactory Results
Pasteurised	23	Methylene Blue	22	1
		Phosphatase	23	—
		Phenol-phtalene	23	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	18	Methylene Blue	17	1
		Phosphatase	18	—
		Phenol-phthalene	18	—
Sterilised	32	Turbidity	32	—
Raw	2	Methylene Blue	1	—
		Biological	Negative	

Summary of Percentages.

Milk examined for efficiency of Heat Treatment				
(Phosphatase)	...	...	100%	Satisfactory
Milk examined for its keeping quality				
(Methylene Blue Test)	...		95.1%	Satisfactory

The County Medical Officer of Health has supplied the following information regarding samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk

Milk	...	...	...	...	70
Milk Sterilised	...	...	...	...	24
Milk Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	14
Milk T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	13
Milk Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	6

Total ... 127

30 samples of general foods were taken and all were found genuine.

The following is a classification of the samples of general foods taken.

Prunes in Syrup	Marmalade Diabetic
Table Jelly Crystals	Processed Peas
White Pepper (2 samples)	Bicarbonate of Soda
Cheese Spread	Blackcurrant Jam F.F.S.
Beans in Tomato Sauce	Semolina
(2 samples)	Batter Mixture
Ground Almonds	Cloves
Condensed Milk Unsweetened	Mixed Herbs
Mincemeat	Pickled Beetroot
Fish Spread	Raspberry Flavouring
Marmalade F.F.S.	Sardines in Olive Oil
Vegetable Sandwich Spread	Sweet Mustard Pickle
Tomato Chutney	Chocolate Blanc-mange Powder
Golden Breadcrumbs	Rum
Olives	

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This service was placed by the Council under the control of the Health Committee on the 1st January, and the Health Committee immediately decided to reorganise the whole service. Consequently, the system of collection of house refuse by the trailer-tractor system was scrapped and four new S.& D. "W" Type 16/18 Cubic Yard Fore and Aft Tipping Refuse Vehicles were obtained. In addition, a Calf Dozer was purchased for the work of disposal of refuse on the Gospel Oak Tip. It is very gratifying to report that these alterations and other measures, including an incentive bonus scheme, taken to increase the efficiency of the service, quickly resulted in a most striking improvement in the collection and disposal of refuse.

The collection has been most satisfactory throughout the whole year and continues to be so.

The following are the details of the work of the various branches of the Cleansing Service.

Staff.

Cleansing Inspector	...	1
Male employees	...	47
Female employees	...	1

These are employed as follows:—

				Male.	Female.
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	25	—
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	3	—
Salvage	...	...	...	3	1
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	14	—
Disinfection, drains, etc.	...	...	...	2	—

Vehicles.

- 4 S.D. "W" Type 16/18 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Tipping Freighters.
- 1 Bantam Tractor and 2 Trailers (house-to-house collection, waste paper).
- 1 Austin 2-ton covered lorry (waste paper collection from shops, factories, etc.).
- 1 Austin lorry (trade refuse).
- 1 Austin lorry (refuse, etc., collection).
- 1 Austin Utility Van (Disinfection, etc.).
- 1 Lewin Mechanical Broom.

Bin Provision.

The provision of bins is now a charge on the Rate Fund. The type of bin adopted is in accordance with the British Standard Specification.

The number of bins distributed during the year year was 860, allocated as follows:—

Council houses	...	301
Private houses	...	559

Collection.

With the arrival of the four new S.D. large capacity Freighters and the elimination of the old tractor-trailer system, it was possible to reduce the gang of loaders from 6 to 5 and the average period between collection during the year was 7 working days. These vehicles will cope with all the additional refuse from all the new houses occupied during the coming year.

The total weight of house and trade refuse collected (12,684 tons) is calculated upon test weighings carried out on several occasions during the year.

Disposal.

The Gospel Oak tip, comprising 18.97 acres, which was acquired in 1950, is expected to meet the needs of the Borough for approximately 12 years.

Disposal is by controlled tipping carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements. The procuring of a Calf Dozer effected a large saving in expenditure and caused a great improvement on the tip as the refuse is better compressed and obviates the use of plates on the tip. The rather high cost of disposal (£3,194) has been caused by haulage costs in obtaining suitable covering material for the tip. This figure also includes the purchase price of a calf dozer.

The following table summarises the cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the year ending 31st March, 1952.

Particulars					Collection.	Disposal.	Collection & Disposal
Revenue Account:—					£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	...	13,856	3,194	17,050
Gross Income	...	...	...	...	450	—	450
Net Cost	...	...	...	...	13,406	3,194	16,600
Unit Costs:—							
Gross Expenditure per ton	...	...	...	...	1.092	.252	1.344
Gross Income per ton	...	...	...	...	.035	—	.035
Net Cost per ton	...	...	...	...	1.057	.252	1.309
Net Cost per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	340.859	81.210	422.069
Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected					1,274.213	303.583	1,577.796
Total refuse collected (tons)	...	...	...	...			12,684
Population	...	...	...	...			39,330
Area (Statute Acres)	...	...	...	...			2,167
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	...			17.7
Number of houses and premises	...	...	...	...			10,521
Rateable Value at 31-3-1952	...	...	...	...			£152,574
Product of 1d. rate (Actual—Year 1951/2)	...	...	...	...			£601.016
Rate in £1 (collection and disposal)	...	...	...	...			27.62 Pence

Street Cleansing.

This service is performed by one Lewin Mechanical Sweeper and 12 street orderlies. Of the latter, however, most are old or have physical infirmities, consequently the sickness and absenteeism rate has been very high. It will be necessary in the near future for the Council to consider further mechanisation of street cleansing, as it is becoming extremely difficult to replace these men as they leave the service.

The following details of the work of the Mechanical Sweeper is summarised below.

No. of Working Days.	No. of loads collected.	Weight of street sweepings deposited on the Tip.
242	354	432 tons

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was continued from factories, shops and other business premises, and during the latter part of the year, in response to the urgent demand for waste paper, an additional vehicle was engaged for house-to-house collection. The cleanest of paper deposited at the disposal tip was also salvaged.

The weight of paper collected was 227 tons, representing a cash value of £3,360. This service proved, in spite of the numerous difficulties encountered, to be a profitable one.

Waste food collection from communal bins was, on public health grounds, discontinued by the Council prior to the cleansing service being transferred to this Department, but the collection from canteens and shops was continued. The amount realised from this service was 87 tons, the cash value of which was £250.

Other items of salvage collected included textiles, ferrous scrap and non-ferrous metals (19 tons in all).

The record of monthly collection and sales of salvage materials for the year ending 31st December, 1951, is as follows:—

Month	Waste Paper.		Metal.		Textiles.		Kitchen Waste.		Total
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	
January	9	14	—	—	—	—	6	12	£119
February	20	5	—	—	—	—	6	9	£228
March	21	19	—	—	—	—	8	—	£250
April	16	5	—	—	—	—	9	5	£202
May	19	12	—	16	—	4	9	10	£252
June	25	5	2	1	—	—	9	19	£471
July	24	2	1	10	—	19	6	3	£351
August	22	19	—	6	—	9	4	1	£523
September	19	—	—	9	—	7	4	13	£368
October	20	1	1	6	—	—	7	10	£383
November	15	7	7	4	—	13	8	8	£321
December	12	16	5	—	—	10	6	10	£251
Total	227	5	18	12	3	2	87	10	£3719

